

because it was a part of the realm of her czar Samuel, Russia claims it, of course, and she wants it because she wants Salonica. The first of the cases as outlined by a recent writer in the *Wall Mail Gazette*, are as follows: First, Macedonia was a province of the empire of the Bulgarians from the middle of the fourteenth century—this is to say, for nearly a thousand years, until the first half of the nineteenth century, when the Bulgarians were annexed to Serbia in the middle of the fourteenth century by the Serbian czar Dushan. This, then, is the first and oldest claim. The only historical fact of practical importance is that the Bulgarians were not annexed to Serbia after defeating the Serbian King Vukashin in 1371, and that since that up to the present day the Bulgarians have been claiming the territory to whom Macedonia belongs. Historically, the only person who could be said to be entitled to belong to the Sultan, and that, after him, the Greeks have been claiming it, is the Ottoman sultan. The one thing is beyond all doubt—the Bulgarians have never claimed it.

Nevertheless, Bulgaria's claim has been most vigorously pushed of all. It was put forward by Russia at the Congress of Berlin, and has been, both secretly and openly, backed by Russia ever since. The reason is that the Bulgarians have been the only Balkan people who have been able to

attended services at St. Paul's Cathedral. Archdeacon Sinclair, in the course of his

But the more Bulgaria now seeks to exploit the Balkan situation in many other cases, Russia has worked in this direction through the church. The patriarchate of Constantinople, from the Greek patriarchate of Constantinople, the crowning of the Bulgarian bishops in Macedonia, the systematic support of the Bulgarian church, the signing of the treaty of San Stefano were only the fruits of one great scheme devised by the Russian government. The object of the scheme was to bring the Balkan peninsula under Russian rule. When Stambuloff ruled Bulgaria, and was hostile to Russia, he in turn intrigued for Bulgarian control of Macedonia, his aim being to bring it under Russian influence so that she would be able to stand alone as a free and powerful state. But when he became active and in authority a year or two longer Bulgaria would probably have "jumped" on Russia.

Vice President's Son Wants to Be

Now Macedonia is always on the verge of revolt, except when she is actually rebelling and fighting, which is about half the time. And both Greece and Bulgaria have been at the point of attacking it to annex it. Bulgaria, with a railroad from Vienna through Budapest to Salonica, keeps an army in waiting to rush down there at the earliest opportunity. A march of Turkey against Greece in that direction would mean the end of the Balkan League, and would probably provoke a general Macedonian uprising in which Bulgaria and Serbia would surely make a band, and into which Austria would be drawn. The Balkan League is a European war, and that is why the powers are not at all likely to let Turkey attack Macedonia.

The Russian government, under the lead of the Minister of War, General Kuropatkin, would doubtless like to foreclose upon

how young Mr. Hobart has gone into business. He is so deep in it that he has ha-

[illegible]

It was on Thursday that he was presented, and after that ceremony he sidled

In theory Greece could put 150,000 men in the field, but the tax the resources of a nation of less than 2,000,000 men there has any time. Bulgaria could probably furnish 150,000 and Montenegro 10,000 or 15,000 men. If Turkey called out Mustafa Kemal's army, it would have 100,000 men to their strength 120,000 men, and, what with other drafts and reinforcements, the army would be 150,000 men. The Balkan troops into a campaign in Europe. Under such circumstances it seems quite probable that the Balkan states would win anything like their former stubbornness. Greece and the allied Balkan states would have enough men on their own, and, at any rate, would be unopposed by the Bulgarians.

Any contest between the allied states and Turkey would be a terrible and sanguinary struggle, and would be bound to result in a battle some of the most resolute fighting men in Asia and Europe. That there are

rious. It was business to him. But there is some doubt whether he will get the appointment, because the President will pro-

er—peace or no piece—now goes almost without saying, for the mountain fastnesses are still the domain of the brigand. When the recent Delimitation Commission met at Constantinople to mark the boundary it required the constant presence of the Turkish gendarmerie and the British and French brigades, Greeks and Turks alike. When the last slices of territory were being carved out of Greece, the brigands, by usual crassness, left their unpaid gendarmerie to shift for themselves. The brigands, however, were not to be so easily overthrown. They were the poor trade of it while keeping the law and the peace. They were the poor trade of it when the peace, resolved to try how it can oppress the poor, and so became banditry.

Major-General Sir George Murray, for the major part, along the summit of one of the many mountain ranges of the Balkans, was the first to reach the coast a little to the north of Salambria, it was toward a point near Meltsova, where it divides into two branches, that

dom of the country, after it has once been experienced, is by most people never forgotten, and there is a fixed desire to en-

the course of the River Arta to the sea. The distance from Arta to the other day that some shots were fired from the hills. The distance between the two rivers of Greeks and Albanians, the coast of the country, is between 50 and 200 miles. Most of the main ranges running east and west as well as north and south are from 2,000 to 3,000 feet to 5,000 feet to 8,000 feet being numerous, and at this season the highlands are covered with snow. The country is very fertile, the seaboard on either coast being practicable for troops at this period of the year.

Sunday Growler Rushing.


H. Potter, the keeper of a saloon at No. 113 English avenue, was last night arrested for selling liquor on Sunday. Patrolmen were called out to the place on the 113 English avenue with a suspicious looking man in a bucket in his hand and surmised that he had been surreptitiously "rushing the

centers must not be too great, hence the latter are established in the city suburbs usually within a radius of twenty to thirty

General Alger's New Deal. WINDSOR, Ontario, March 14.—It is reported that Sir John A. Macdonald, president of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and Mr. Angus, president of the Bank of Montreal, have been asked by General A. L. Alger, of Detroit, secretary of war, in operating the Laurentide Pulp Company, to contribute to the reconstruction fund and to be contributing his St. Morris lumber and the capacity and output at the mills will be greatly increased.

For a \$6,000,000 Bridge. MONTREAL, March 14.—The Quebec government has granted \$2,000,000 toward the reconstruction of the bridge across the St. Lawrence river. The Dominion government is to contribute \$4,000,000. The Dominion government

workers whose maintenance depends on their labor. The rational course for proprietors of country residences to take, and the one that will give the maximum



expected to grant at least \$1,000,000 to-
wards the structure.

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der, White and Colored Wip-
ing Wire and all other

"I wish," said the artist, who had been so absorbed in his work as to neglect his

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aid to contributing his St. Moritz lumber and the capacity and output at the mills will be greatly increased.

For a \$6,000,000 Bridge.

MONTREAL, March 14.—The Quebec government has granted \$50,000 toward the erection of the bridge across the St. Lawrence river opposite Quebec. The bridge is to cost \$6,000,000. The Dominion government is expected to grant at least \$1,900,000 towards the structure.

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